to look at the reptile, and as he did so there was a rustle of the leaves as the snake wagged its tall. After a few moments it seemed as if a little blue vapor was coming from the snake A suffocating sensation seized the man. Then be auddenly realized that he was being charmed, but with consulerable effort he managed to break the spell and seize the snake in his hands and kill it. Mr. Chamberlain says that "no man who knew the subject of this experience would for a moment question its truthfulness and yet it must be admitted that it is well calculated to arouse the stranger's suspicion In the issue of March 28, 1878, of the same

One April morning, in the woods I heard a rustle in the leaves and saw a five or six foot black snake. Two or three inches of his tail was in rapid vibration. * * 1 looked at it interested for a while and the vibrating portions began to show all the prismatic colors with such beauty of combination as to be inwas a pleasant sensation of dizziness. The first I knew I was falling to the ground . . . frightened. I turned away. My muscles and nerves were unsteady. The snake raised at me several times. The same summer I made experiments on the same kind of anakes

-none less than five or six feet long." In the October, 1880, issue of Nature an article on the subject of "snake fascination" told of the action of a bird that watched a viper.

"At a distance of ten yards I saw a snake whose body, the head of which was lifted from the ground about three feet, was swaying to and fro. A plaintive shrick attracted my attention to a green finch in the branch of a young pine overhanging the snake: its feathers were ruffled following with a nod of his head on each side of the branch the motions of the snake. He tottered, spread his wings, alighted on a lower branch and so on until the last branch was reached. If fung a stick at the snake, and like an arrow it disappeared. On approaching I saw the green finch on the ground agritated by convulsive and spasmodic motions; he clutched my finger spasmodically. He eagerly drank water, and after a while flew away. While watching the snake I felt a peculiar giddiness, a squeezing like an iron hoop pressed in my temples, and the ground seemed to heave, quite like seasickness. I think snake fascination is the result of fetting of the onte nerve.

Every work of natural history dealing with snakes and their ways has reference to "snake He tottered, spread his wings, alighted on a lower

charming." The Smithsonian Institute report for 1893 said in part:

"The popular belief in the power of the poissonous snake to 'charm' its victims is by no means exterminated. Trustworthy observer have related how birds or small animals have been seen to approach the colled snake, drawn toward it as by a magic swell, 'yet, 'in spite of all that has been argued for and against it, there are people who profess to have ocular proof of this power.

"I'rof, Brehn once made a series of experiments in a well-lighted room," says the report,

snakes and their ways has reference to "snake charming." The Smithsonian Institute repor

"Trof. Brehm once made a series of experiments in a well-lighted room," says the report, "and in every case except one the victim at first made its escape, but was captured in articulo mortis after betraying its waning strength by curious symptoms. The birds and animals were sparrows, gothers, rats, weasels, qualls, woodpeckers, and meadow larks." The Smithsonian report says further: "I think I have seen it suggested somewhere that the alleged faculty of fascination might be of hypotic nature." * A 'lark mirror' consists of an eval piece of wood studded with small pieces of broken looking glass, some not larger than a nea, which is made to revolve on a low stick put into the ground. The glittering of the revolving glass pieces reflecting the sun seems to attract the larks, who dart upon it and are then caught in nets. The flickering light seems to fascinate the birds."

It has been suggested that a search into snake history would develop the fact that snakes actually do fascinate and charm their victims, as Kaa did in Rudyard Kipling's jungle tale, "Kaa's Hunting."

FISHING IN LAKE ERIE.

Began in 1850, and Bids Pair to End in 1900 if Not Restricted.

Compared with other great fisheries of the New World, that of Lake Erie is of recent development. Up to 1850 all the fishing in that lake was only near the islands and in the bays. rivers, and inlets tributary. Even for years after 1850 the industry was small, but when pound fishing began the fishing became of considerable importance along the shores. Some gill nets had been used, but mostly hand lines, and the catch had never been great, but with the big fish traps the fish were caught in such numbers as to attract pushing money makers, and thereafter Lake Erio fishing was a recog-

The pound net, which wrought this change, is a development of the old Indian brush net. which was a straight fence, with a hole in the from which they were taken. The white man naturally improved on this. He made the fence of string, and had several corrals along it called "hearts" from their shape. A white fish or herring comes along, runs his nose against the fence or leader several times, then goes hunting for a way through or around it, swimming close to the net. Once started along the leader, he is as good as gone. First he gets into the heart, which bears the same relation to the leader, on a perspective plane, that a V spear head bears to its shaft. The point of the heart goes into a 30-foot equare box net called the crib, into which the fish eventually goes The pound net is not unlike the fence they use in the West at rabbit and wolf drives, the pen where the animals are killed corresponding to the crib.

Only the largest fish are taken in pound nets, the pound fishermen declare; nevertheless it is owing to them largely that the supply is now kept up only by the efforts of the fish hatcheries of the interested States. In spite of the decreasing numbers of the fish, the fishermen make no effort to lessen the catch or waste, or in any way to nid the Fish Commission, and The pound-net fishermen blame the gill-net men, saying that "the pound het is set only near the store, while the gill nets are set everywhere, here to-day, there to-morrow, obstructing the migration of the fish." The gill nets are speak clear across the lake into Canadian waters from "a point near Vermillion, O.," and so shutting the American fish off from either end of the lake. "Unless the fish are allowed to reach the snawning beds, which he all over the western the American fish off from either end of the lake. "Unless the fish are allowed to reach the spinwing beds, which he all over the western part of the lake, they will soon be gone. It is invaling killing the fish that lay the golden eggs." It has been suggested that the nets be himited to certain places, with a broad, free pussage for the fish between which would allow some of the fish, at any rate, to get last, and thus "no amount of fishing could reduce the present breeding stock." The gill-net fishermen light this proposition tooth and nail.

The first herring were frozen from Lake Erie in 1860 by Ferdinand toetsdorf of Sandusky, O. He found the twenty tons so profitable in the littsbursch market that next year all the firms operating there had down a lot of frozen herring and the fish became one of the principal. If not the principal, fish of the lake.

Winterish cace swarmed in the lake and their destruction seemed as impossible as the destruction of buffalo. They were the first to go, then base, packerel, and pike, but herring and bine pike seemed to increase, probably because they were unit 1870 billits sought and as took the piace of the other fish.

In 1888 830,000 pounds of whitefish were taken; in 1892 but 320,000 pounds. Of walfeyed nike donordo pounds were brought in in 1888 and in 1842 140,000 pounds. Sangerneld its own. Two hundred and eighteen thousand nounds of coditish in 1888 fell to 30,000 pounds in 1892. Ten million nounds of herring were netted in 1888, and they got 1,500,000 pounds in 1892, on the selection of the first condition of the first of the first

nounds of codfish in 1888 fell to 30,000 pounds in 1802. Ten million bounds of herring were netted in 1888, and they got 1,500,000 pounds in 1802. They took 7,000,000 pounds only the year before, in 1891, and had averaged 10,000,000 during the three years before. Perch had increased 200,000 pounds from the 1888 catch of 507,000 in 1802. The downfail was steady till 1802, then, like the swift water above the falls of a stream, the number of pounds taken fell. With adequate laws the 5-h hatcheries will save the remaining fish and add others.

AN EAGLE RAISES CHICKENS.

One of Her Poster Brood Is Now Master of the Hoost.

before the British Ornithologists' Club at a recent meeting that a golden eagle, a captive for en laying eggs during fifteen years, at first only one egg a year, then two in 1894 and 1895 she had laid three eggs each year. Last year Mr. Wallis took away the cagle's eggs and substituted for them a number of common chicken's eggs. The eagle troac all but four of these, then began to incubate the four, and eventually they hatchest. There were but four of these, then Legan to incultate the four, and eventually they hatched. There were in the early history of the Americas the wild beasts were important factors in the loss col-

ODD STORIES OF NATURE.

TALES OF SPORTANEN AND ANGLERS THE WORLD OVER.

The Latest Addition to Snake-charming
Literature—A Plague of Squirreis Mr.
Cleveland's Ducking Blind—Lion Hunting in Somaliland—Birds Now Mere.

Allen Chamberlain tells, in the Forest and
Strom, about a Georgia man who saw a little
whip snake coiled on some leaves. He stopped

LIGN DUNTING IN SOMALILAND.

A Live Donkey as a Saure for the King of

In Somaliland lion hunters tie a donkey to a stake in the evening and send a boy out early in the morning to see what luck has been had, H. C. Morland writes to the London Field from Camp Duburroo that on "Dec. 21 I had as good a morning's sport as one could wish for." boy came rushing in at 6 o'clock on that morning, and, with a whoop, said a lion had killed the bait. "On arriving at the spot we found only a pool of blood," he writes, and taking the lion's trail they followed it half a mile to where the tracks became confusing. saw a gleam of pleasure light up the black face saw a gleam of pleasure light up the black face, and he whispered 'Four lions, one gone that way, three gone this,'' They followed the three over a sandy country with now and then a patch of grass or stumpy trees. At 8 A. M. they were joined by five mounted men, of whom two were sons of a native chief, and all were armed with spears. These men were to catch and surround the animals in case they should run away, but their services were not necessary. Tracking in the sand was easy and pretty soon the animals were seen sixty yards away, two asleep, apparently, and the other was on its haunches meditating. Then sneaking up to about thirty varis of it the sportsman fired a 10-bore builet at the sitting lion, and down he went. The lioness "got up booking nasty," but a 50-calibre express builet knocked "her over beautifully," In the mean time the 10-bore had been loaded, and at fifty yards the hunter wounded the third lion. "We followed it a ways, then turned back to pick up the others. At 9 A. M. we had two dead lions and a wounded one was not far off." A indic away a 10-bore builted laid the wounded one out, and then came the photographing and skinning, which took till 11:30. On the way home one of the chief's sons began to sing, then the others joined in. It was a song of praise to the 'much mighty hunter not afraid of three lons."

A feast of six sheep was then ordered and all were happy. Utilike the natives of some regions the chief and his tribe did not eat the lions. and he whispered 'Four lions, one gone that

THE PRESIDENT'S DUCK BLIND. Very Properly Built to Sustain the Heavlest of Hunters.

President Cleveland uses one of the most substantial duck blinds in the United States. It was made to stand the impact of ice in the Potomac and also untold weights. It was built about eleven years ago at Wide Water, thirty-six milesbelow Washington, in Virginia, by Withers Waller, who lives about 500 yards from the blind. The ice used to carry away the little weakly blinds, so Mr. Waller got fourteen white oak sticks 30 feet long, 15 inches across at one end, 18 at the other, and drove them with a pile driver into the river bottom twenty feet. That left their tops about two feet above ordinary

left their tops about two feet above ordinary high tides. Two-inch white oak planks were fastened by six and eight-inen nails to the plies for floor and sides. Strips of wood outside give holds for ecdar brush to conceal it. It is about eight feet square inside.

The blind is built on one of the best natural feeding grounds along the Potomie, and Mr. Waller controls about five miles of water frontage there. The water bottom about the blind is kept baited with corn and wheat which, with the hatter wild celery, entires the ducks in large numbers.

The region has abounded in canvasbacks, but they are growing scarrer. There used to be single flocks of 25,000, but only small flocks come now, six or eight hundred to a flock. The warvasbacks.

TO SAVE THE SPRUCE PARTRIDGE. Wherein He Differs from His Relative, the Ruffed Grouse.

The Hallfax (N. S.) Game Society is endeavorng to have a bill passed forbidding for five years the killing of spruce grouse. The sportsmen say that there is great need of protecting this large but stupld bird. It is fine eating and much sought for by men and boys, but seldom offers shots "any sportsman would take."

"They are very tame and stupid," one man writes, "allowing themselves to be taken alive easily with a noose on the end of a pole which is quietly slipped down over their heads."

The spruce partridge is far different in point of alertness from its near relative, the ruffed grouse. Its habits when undisturbed are much of alertness from its near grouse. Its habits when undisturbed are much the same, particularly in the mating season. They are both drammers, one thumping its breast with its wings while standing en another rotting log or on a stone. The sprace participe flies against the branches of a dense sprace tree, then, flapoling his wings with a load thumping them, the sprace has above to the ground, beating all the while. It does not make the musical sound of the roffed grouse's drumming, but it is just as attractive to one or more of the females. A sprace groups once came out of a Michigan swainp and went to a barryard over which a spanish roosser held sway. The partridge paid with rage. He made for the green woodshird with angry clucks. The partridge shood still till the rooster was close by them leaping into the air, he came down on the rooster's back. After a while the rooster tries to run, but the partridge was lighting med, and half fiving, struck the rooster and rolled it over. The rooster had down with its heat under a bunch of grass, while the partridge drummed in triumph. In spite of its valor the spirace partridge could not win the favor of the chickens, although in other like cases partridges have been prime favorites.

SPOILED HIS TASTE FOR FLESH. How the Study of Animal Doings Affected One Naturalist.

A man who has made a careful study of the habits of animals and birds, and who firmly believes that birds think and are controlled by brain action in a great measure about, if not oulte as much as human beings, and not by the "overrated instinct" told a few nights ago of the odd effect natural history had on him. "Do you know," said he, " that since Plearned

that birds and mammals think, I have had a sort of spicen against flesh? When I car a parridge I think of the bird's whice used in its enterwors to escape the hunter's merchess shot. It is the same with the ducks, tarkeys, decrand bevers, and all other fiesh, but not hish. I have the dread, or feeling, that I am eating a rational being. I think that if veretarianism ever becomes universal if will be when we understand the thoughts of birds and mammals and are able to converse with them. We are just now entering on a wonderful field of research. We have found the door to real natural fistory knowledge, and we are now groping for the keyhole." that birds and mananals think, I have had a sort of spleen against flesh? When I car a par-

SOME FROG AND TOAD JONAHS. Yaras Accepted Not Without Doubt by

Amsteur Naturalists. Most persons when they hear a naturalist tell about peculiar doings by birds, animals, or reptiles grin and ask about big fish. One tale, which no one but naturalists seem to believe, was told in the Forest and Stream recently by down in Florida such as a distressed frog makes and found that a blacksnake was swallowing a frog. When the frog was out of sight the snake was shot through the head and the frog was suberated. At arest it was stupeded, but was seen as lively as ever. Within twenty years the same paper has recorded at least a score of just such instances, recorded by as many individuals, who gave their real names and addresses, and who declared they had seen the stupeded tend or frog come to as from a trance, hop about as if dazed, and at last go away as lively as ever.

S. D. Kendail, in the Forest and Streng for June, 1892, told about a mother quall which in trying to protect her young got within reach of a rattle-make. The shake was killed in the act of swallowing the bird. When released the hird was for some time stupeded, but after a while recovered enough to stagger off. On the next day she was all right and caring for her chicks. frog. When the frog was out of sight the snake

A PLAGUE OF SQUIRRELS.

Do the Little Fellows Roam in Search of " Fat Lands !"

THE SEN contained a paragraph a few days Mr. W. M. Wallis of Reading, England, told ago announcing that a \$250 prize would be given by the Commercial Association of Pendleton, Ore., for a method of inoculating squirrels with a killing disease. The species of squirrel was not given, but it was probably the ground squirrel of the West, which is about the size and color of

umns. Several severe chipmunk migrations are recorded in the early history of the Eastern colonies, and more than one colony lived on short atious because of them. In recent years there have been a number of gray soultrel migragrations, one being recorded from Pennsylvania three or four years ago. In the backwoods of Ohio just before the civil war there was a week or so in the fall when gray soultrels swarmed in every hickory or other nut tree. While they lasted the gans were kept hot. The animals all travelled in the same direction and disappeared, leaving only native squirrels, and not all of them. No one knows just why or where they go. The general helief of naturalists and sportamen is that abnormal food conditions cause these migrations, but how squirrels in the "lean districts" know of "fat lands" somewhere else is a mystery.

"WHOSE SHOT WAS IT?"

A Difficult Question for Sportsmen to

When two men are hunting together, either for large game or small, there is frequently considerable difficulty in determining to which one the dead game belongs, especially when the shots are fired simultaneously, or when shot or bullets of the same size are used by both hunt-ers. Dr. J. W. Hall in Recreation discusses at considerable length the question, "Whose Game Was It?

When two persons standing side by side shoot with shot of the same size at a bird the question is practically unanswerable, though if both hit the bird the number of shot in the game would, of course, have to be considered. Cour-tesy gives the doubtful game to the one whose bag is lightest. An experienced hunter can usually tell

tesy gives the doubtful game to the one whose bag is lightest.

An experienced hunter can usually tell when he presses the trigger whether it is a killing shot or not, and when two such men shoot together there is rarely any difficulty, as each knows whether he held on or not, and does not hesitate to say so if he feels that he missed. When hunting with a man who claims everything it is best to quit. Some men, even if their second shell misses fire, will contend that they killed two birds rods apart. They can make marvellous shots around corners, over hilliops, and through trees, and they quite spoil an honest man's sport.

Arrival of the Bleds.

The customary arrival of migratory birds from the South has begun. Some time ago THE EVENING SUN reported the arrival of a robin across North River. On Feb. 1 a song sparrow was heard at St. Nicholas place in this city. A male robin in the lover's dress was seen at Springfield, Mass., on Feb. 15. A large flock of Springfield, Mass., on Feb. 15. A large flock of robins and blackbirds were noted at Asbury Park. Bluebirds have appeared at Springfield, Ill. The yellowhammer, or highhole, has been seen at Belleville, Ont.

Pine grosbecks have been seen but seldom this year. They are arctic birds, and it takes a severe winter to bring them South. In Canada sport will probably be good next fall, because the winter must have been unusually mild.

The quaits are hardy birds, even if Southerners. It is surprising to learn that those in Vermont have, in bart at least, survived the 30° below zero weather there recently.

For Kills with Buckshot. One instance is remembered where a man killed a deer at a range of about 200 yards with buckshot on an Adirondack stream. The man was a tenderfoot, and when he saw the deer he was a tender foot, and when he saw the ucer he hauled up and rhot. One shot hit the deer, and that one went to the heart.

W. W. Holly of Entaw, Ala., is said to have killed a large buck 250 yards away, "with what is undoubtedly the hardest shooting gun in fortunately the writer does not tell how many or where the buckshot hit the animal. Probably not more than one shot struck, and that are accidentable. This is the longest buckshot ably not more than one shot struck, and that one accidentally. This is the longest buckshot kill on record.

Stag Hunting in the Scottish Highlands. More stags were killed during the past season n the Scottish Highlands than ever before, and there were more hunters. It is estimated that between 0,500 and 7,000 of the animals were killed. Fewer royal stags were killed and the weight averaged much smaller-about 12 stone, r, say, 168 pounds each. A few were reported o have weighed clean 19 or 20 stone, but nearly all the animals had less than nine prongs. Malformed heads were scarcer, too, than in former Two very beautiful pairs of switch horns are reported to have been secured. Seven hundred and fifty stags were killed in the various Ross-shire forests, mostly those of less than after these each. The average weight was about thirteen stone. In Cattaness and Sutherland, Inverness, Argyle, and Aberdeen shires 1.176 were killed, mostly under eight times each, the average weight being tweive stones clean.

Like all game regions Scotland is more and more crowded each season. More game is killed, and the laws have to be made more stringent to save the game even for a year.

Big or Little Guns for Sportsmen A correspondent of the American Field says an eight-gauge gun is the best one for geese and This is the gauge President Cleveland uses on his trips to Pamlico and Albemario sounds, where these birds abound. Mr. Cleveland used a ten-gauge gun on his two last trips

to his blind on the Potomac.

A Forest and Strom writer used a twenty-gauge gun while shooting wild geose in the Mississipid Valley with a friend who used a ten-gauge. More birds fell to the twenty-gauge, and the range at which the twenty-gauge killed its birds clear was over fifty pards. Several were shot and killed at sixty and seventy yards, while the ten-gauge run one of first-clear make. while the tengange gun, one of first class make, was good up to forty or forty-five yards only. It is the judgment of most sportsmen that for long-range or short-range killing the little twenty-gange gun is the best, and that hig gans are for

Raiders of the Sheep Rauches.

Ninetta Eames writes in the Cosmopolitan for March about "Upland Pastures," or sheep ranches in California. In Sherwood Valley "Doe" Standley is the foremost sheep herder, mainly because he shoots sheep-eating animals with greater case and dexterity than other men do. Doe met four grizziles at once one time, and all the grizzlies died "peaceable as lambs." Grizziles like mutton, but it takes a covote to get ii, Doc says. "They're a third larger in Sherwood Valley than those south, and do more damage to the sheep than all the do more damage to the sheep than all the other varinints put together, and they die only when they get ready. You can tree a hear or partiter with does and shoot it down easily, but a covote don't tree nor hole, but runs like the devil was after him. You can't get close chough to one to shoot, so I set my degs on them and run them out of the country."

Coyofes are knowing creatures, with more knowledge of traps nor a han. Doe saw a hund of sheep driven quietly before the house by a single coyote one day. They thought it was a dog, and went contentedly, while "the coyote watched for a chance to get at a hamb."

Standley proposes to make a fence around his ranch to keep coyotes out. It will be of redwood packets, with barbed wire on top. Redwoods are hoode os, "for there and man't many animals that live in the redwoods, not even bride. The fence will enclose 16,000 acres, and "all fill have to do," says Doe, "will be to Kill off the coyotes hashe my pen."

California hogs found in Sherwood Valley have to be reckened with when one raises sheep, just the same as grizzlles, panthers, wildcats, and coyotes. They like the lambs, and are not slow to eat them. A good big pack of hunting hounds is indispensable, besides the sheep dogs, for a sheep in California. other varinints put together, and they die only

Where Wild Fowl Abound,

Currituck, Pamiico, and Albemarle sounds are said to contain "millions of wild fowl," especially about Rosnoke Island. The swans and geese in Currituck look "like vast snowand goese in Currituce rook like vast snow-banks," so numerous are they on the water, They will soon get uneasy, and then the sports-men from Cape Haiteras to Labrador will get uneasy, too, for the spring migration to the porth is almost due. Many northern birds win-ter in the vicinity of New York, and these fur-nish sport all winter.

Achievements of Young Sportsmen.

Chettie Ager of Lincoln, Neb., a ten-year-old oy, handles a rifle and shotgun with a precision most remarkable for a lad at his age, Ho is a fisher lad besides being a hunter, and when eight years old hooked and landed five-pound pickerel like a veteran, using a seven-ounce split bambon red to do the trick.

A sportsman's paper tells how Dawson Olmstrad of Corry, Pa., hooked and landed a sixpound black bass at Pigeon Lake, Canada. The first rush the fish made broke the rod's tip and made the boy yell from excitement, but one of made the boy yell from excitement, but one of the party "held him by the legs as he stood on the seat of the boat so he couldn't tumble overboard while he played the fish till it came up gasping and thred out, when we handed it."

George Fardy of Northwood, N. Y., was 15 years oid last August. A year ago he was watching a deer runway with a men having a 32 calibre rifle. No deer came, George and the man had started for home, when a deer came into sight fifteen rods away. The boy shot, and hit the deer in the nose three inches from the brain. The deer turned and ran "like greased lighting." The shell in the 32 stuck. Meantime the man had slood "yawping like a tired dog," with a 40-00 reneater in his hands. George grabbed this rifle and fired. The deer's shoulder gave way, and, after trotting a bit,

the animal lay down with its head up. George fired again, but missed. Then taking his .32 again, he ran up to the deer and put a bullet through its heart. There were fourteen men out that day, but George got the only deer seen or heard.

More About Accidental Kills.

C. L. Gibbs was hunting partridges near Titusville, Pa., last fall when his dog made a point through the thick brush. Gibbs stooped forward to see the bird, when he stumbled and fell. One barrel of his gun, which was cocked was discharged, and the black powder filled the was discharged, and the black powder filled the air with smoke. Gibbs gat up, cursing his luck, and was putting in another shell when in came the dog with a fine male partridge in his maw. Will Pardy of Wheelertown, N. Y., went rabbit hunting on a recent cold day. The dog started a big rabbit and Will waited in a runway for the animal to circle back. Soon the dog came nearer, and Will saw the rabbit six rods ahead of the dog. Will saw the rabbit six rods ahead of the dog. Will started to cock his gen, but his chilled thumb slipped. Three chickadees from a flock in a spruce tree top live rods away died, but the rabbit was not killed.

A Jackson's Hole Grizzly Got Away With

A ranchman set a big steel bear trap in Jack son's Hole, Idaho, recently. On the next day be found that a black bear had been trapped. A grizzly had attacked, killed, and torn the black bear to pieces. The ranchman reset his trap, and on the next day he found that the grizzly had returned and got into it, then had started off on the run, despite the 100-pound clog. The clog, after half a mile's run, caught in a fallen tree-fork, and half the bear's foot was torn off and left in the trap. The ranchmin followed the bloody trail for some miles but did not catch up with the bear.

Told of Hungry Rats.

A Port Jervis correspondent of THE SEN told ecently how J. R. Dutcher's cows had been attacked and nearly killed by famished rats. Some years ago a correspondent of the Forest and Stream reported a similar case from Pennsylvania in which pigs were the sufferers. The pigs vania in which pigs were the sufferers. The pigs were conflued in an an ordinary pen and were attacked by a "migration of rais" one night, several of the pigs died from loss of blood, though several weeks old, and the old sow was so badly mangled that she had to be killed.

The dock rais along the North River are especially vicious. Three weeks ago the favorite cat on 1'ber 27 waskilled by rais. It is said that this cat was able to light off a drove of ten or twelve rats. It was found literally torn to pieces.

Greed and Cruelty of Game Catchers

THE SUN told some time ago how, down in Patagonia the Tenelche Indians make a practice of killing the guanaco to get the fur of the unborn fawns that blankets might be made from it. A man who represents that he is a guide, living near Lyon, Mon., disgusted his neighbors by killing seventeen cow elk recently and taking the beautiful spotted calf skins to make decorative robes for his cabin. The flesh and hides of the cow elks were entirely uscless. In 1888 the game catchers for Eastern preserves first appeared about 1,yon. The game was plentiful enough for the natives and visiting sportsmen. Now hunters must go 100 or 200 miles to find sport. The game catching is done in the winter when the animals have been driven down into the valleys by the deep snows on the hills. The elk, mountain sheep, and moose prefer death by starvation in the snow to the larints of preserve catchers. "Every spring," one man writes, we find our game dead apon the hills where these men had driven it. How much better it would be if men with preserves would case to buy our game. Little is killed out here by rifle sportsmen. It is all run to death by lariat butchers." and taking the beautiful spotted calf skins to

The Weights of Poxes.

Red foxes are always plenty in Maine. Last week one weighing 11 pounds was killed just out of Augusta, ahead of the hounds. It was an unusually large one. Few, if any, gray foxes ever get as far north as that. Back in the woods fores are easily captured in traps, as compared with those found in the clearings, but anywhere they are tracky beasts. Foxes in England range from 8 to 16 pounds, though there is a record of one of 25 pounds, according to the Field.

THE LISH HAWK.

Was Trying to Catch. "The fish hawk," said a fisherman, "almost

always carries a fish with its head in the same direction as bis own. An ordinary sized fish hawk will catch and carry off a four-pound shad without any great difficulty, and nothing less than a charge of shot will make him let go. I've stood under a fish hawk flying not more than seventy-five or eighty yards high with a fish in his claws and shouted at him until the neighbors thought I was trying a new fog horn, and yet never disturbed him a bit. But the fish hawk doesn't siways have it all "But the fish hawk doesn't always have it all histown way. Sometimes be gets caught. I once saw a big hawk, with a four-toot spread of wings, that was sailing along Monmouth Boach, Suddenly he made a dive and thed his claws in a lish's back. The fish sounded. The fish hawks claws are sharp and strong; they sink tar and hold fast. The fish was a thirty-pound striped has, a good deel bigger, in fact, than the back and calculated on and far more than be could and calculated on and far more than he could carry away. He could not free his claws nor could the fish free hiself. So they struggled there in the water until both were dead. They were cast up on the beach, the fish hawk's claws still fast in the fish's back."

The Nipagon River is probably the best known trout stream in the world. Its big fish are regular "whales," A double of fish that combined weighed 11 pounds is reported in Recreation to have been taken on files with a six-ounce red. The largest of the two weighed 6% nounds, and both were brook trout. Larger brook trout in plenty have been taken both from the Nipicon and in Matine waters. The largest brook trout on record weighed 17 pounds, if a letter to the Forest and Streins some years ago is to be believed. An authentic brook trout of 12 pounds is recorded to have been taken in the Rangeley Lakes of Maine.

is recorded to have been taken in the Lakes of Maine
Lakes of Maine
The reveril for Adirondack trout is now 754 pounds, taken from an artifically stocked pand in Essex county last summer. Previously a dying fish found on Loon Lake was the largest, It weighed 656 pounds.

Some Bunting and Fishing Grounds in

fishermen from up the river come here to meet them, fish for them here in the narrows and the bay along with the local fishermen, and go back with the fish as the fish move up stream.

The Putile Swim of an English Gronve. Wynyard Dixon of Farraline, England, writes to the London Field that while out shooting one of his party shot a grouse near a cove. grouse ran a few yards along the edge of the water, then began to swim, going about thirty feet from the shore and back again, when it was sicked up by a keeper. The Field says that this nicked up by a keeper. The Field says that this is probably not a common occurrence, as there is seldom deep water near the butts where the most grouse are allied.

Two American sportsmen were hunting for ruffed grouse near Utica, N. Y., with dors last fall, when the dogs trailed a bird to the edge of a stream. There the dogs began to act uneasily, trotting this way and that along the bank. The hunters came up and saw a particide submerged in the water clear to its neck. The bird had endeavored to nide its scent from the does by getting into the water. Such instances, while rare, have not been unknown to naturalists. war, it stood at £820,000,000, and in 1860 it was only reduced to £813,000,000.

rare, have not been unknown to naturalists. Swindling the Bounty Pavers.

THE SUN told recently about a boy on Long sland who had made considerable pocket money by collecting bounties on artificial possum ears. A United States Senator, now it Washington, lived when a boy where they paid Senator used to cut four narrow strips off a Senator used to cut four narrow strips of a woodchuck hide and sew them together and then collect a bounty on them. A woodchuck hide ought to make ten or fifteen tails. Within three weeks Secretary Morton notified toy. Clough of Minnesota of an extensive plan to smuggle wolf and fox heads into the State for the jurpose of collecting the bounty. Leon Blacky, editor of Cloubs and Furs, is said to have given the tip to the Government, he having learned of extensive burchases in the East of the heads, which has been shipped to Chicago.

An English Lawyer's Record in India.

An English lawyer, writing from India, says he did not have much time to hunt because ousiness was so pre-sing; still, in three years, he "had killed a Kashmir ibex, a snow bear, ne had kined a Kashmir foek, a show bear, several black bears, and old deer of various sorts." This man does not "fancy shooting ligers and manthers lieopards; from a tree, the animals being driven past twenty yards away by native drivers," nor does he "care to watch a live goot at night for even such game," prabably hocking on such trillings as most venille. ably looking on such killings as most people look on deer hounding and salting deer at licks

A 49 Per Cent. Record of Kills.

Counting hits and misses, an Englishman fired 4,861 shots from a 20-gauge shotgun in two years. Of these, 2,392 shots killed. The game was mostly birds - pheasants, ducks, shipe, xc. with a sprinkling of rabbits and bares. The editor of the London Field figures it out that 40 per cent, of kills with a 20-gauge is equal to 63. per cent of kills with a 12-gauge gun, because the average charge of shot for a 20-gauge gun is live-eighths of an ounce and for the 12-gauge one and one-eighth ounces. Very few sports-men equal that score, the Field says, and those sportsmen who count misses will agree with him. Of course, over a thousand of the birds were bookers of the production of the birds were hand-raised pheasants, driven to the shooter, which for game qualities are not to be compared with the American quality ruffed grouse. Norway's Cod Fisheries at a Standstill.

In a letter to the Fishing Gazette, F. Backer, lirector of the Government Fishery School at Bore. Norway, tells of a peculiar state of affairs

existing at Aar in relation to the cod fishery, which begins usually immediately after New Year sat Lofoten and as early as Christmas at the outsale islands. The storms have been so severe since the breaking up of the ice at Christmas that it prevented the fleet of 0,000 boats, with their crews numbering 18,000 to 27,000 men, from going to the fishing banks. A few men, from going to the fishing banks. A few trial trips were made, but they could not even determine if the fish were on the grounds or not. "Every harbor along the coast is filled with boats ready for Lofotien, and merchant vessels which venture out, as soon as there is a break in the bad weather, are overtaken by storms and most again return to the harbor." There are hopes that if it clears up a bit soon the usual 20,000,000 of cod will be taken.

A Fort Lee Family Fond of the Despised Sparrow.

Eighty-five Bollars for Every Man, Wome At a time when the national debt of this is rapidly increasing it is interesting to widy the gradual process whereby Great Britain has piled up her enormous national debt, which reaches the stupendous sum of £660,160,607. Against this sum there are £25,000,000 of assets, including the shares in the Sucz Canal, which were purchased by Lord Beaconsfield, thus making a net liability, in round numbers, of £635,000,000. But large as this sum seems, it is less than it was some years ago. In 185d, at the close of the Crimean

A national debt such as this has grown up. strange to say, with the progress of civilization, Xerxes, Alexander the Great, and Mahmud of Ghazni knew nothing of such necessities. The British national debt began in the reign of Charles II., when some of the goldsmiths of ombard street placed large sums of money fu the national treasury, and the light-fingered Merrie Monarch" calmly annexed it to his own use, promising interest. The war with Holland, soon afterward, justified him, as be thought, in coelly appropriating the money of several of his nobles; and his brother, James II., on his accession to the throne, followed on these questionable lines, and it was these methods of robbery which eventually led to the present great antional debt. Its growth was gradual. At the close of the revolution of 1688 it stood at £664,263, involving an annual interest of 230,855. Fourteen years later, at the death of Widlam III, in 1702, it had risen to £12,750,000. Again, twelve years later, at the death of Queen Anne in 1714, it had

reached the sum of £37,000,000. The American and French wars added over £600,000,000 to the debt, and in 1816 it reached the enormona sum of £.46,000,000. This is the highest figure at which the national debt of Great Pritain has ever stood. But although at the commencement of the Crimcan war, in 1854, it had decreased by reveral millions, at the close of that war it had again risen to the

at the commencement of the Crimean war, in 1854, it had decreased by reveral millions, at the close of that war it had again risen to the great sum of £826,090,000.

Before the reign of Charles II, the sovereign of England always pledged certain distinct revenues, or even the crown jewels, for money loaned. But when the need for increased sums grew urgent the present system of banking and of credit came into vocuc; and in the year 1850 that consolidation of the stocks of the national debt known as "consols" took place, bearing three per cent, interest. In 1888 that "new stocks" was issued, bearing interest at 2½ per cent, until the year 1903, when it will be come 2½ per cent. In England this national debt has always been regarded as a great national evil, although there are some who hold that it is a good thing because it affords a safe means of investment. If the debt had been incurred for some remunerative object something might be said in its behalf, but the national debt of England has been entirely incurred through unnecessary wars.

Stories are told of persons who, feeling the heavy burden which the national debt pays upon the nation, have patriotically bequeathed sums of money to assist in defraying it, But gradually the debt is being diminished. This is effected by three methods: First, from any difference between the money required for the interest and management of the debt, and the 225,000,000 annually laid assiste out of the taxes of the country by order of Parliament, for the service of the debt. In 1875, for example, the annual so hid assiste was 225,000,000. That is to say, £25,000,000 of revenue must now every year be used for the national debt is, and the 225,000,000 annually laid assiste out of the debt. say, is worty four millions, it is clear that one million could be used for the repayment of the debt. The extinguishment of the debt increasing balance should actual charge, an increasing balance should actually and at an increasing balance should actually and at an increasing balance should ; ratio. ond source from which the debt is re-

A family over in Fort Lee is so fond of birds that during the winter when few native birds are around they pet the English sparrows, but drive them away in the spring to make way for the native birds. These sparrows are fed on the toof of a porch while the family watches the operation fram the window. But the sparrows are suspicious, and if any one approaches the open window they fly away. On the approach of a cat they get away still more suddenly.

Ramboo Fishing Rods.

Lying on the sidewalk in front of a sporting goods store, waiting to be taken in, was a lig double-truck load of long humboo fishing rods, packed in matting, fifty to the bundle. There must have been some thousands of them altogether. It might be supposed that everybedy away and shought a fentile fishing rod, and most city fishermed do, and what with the grawth of the country and the more general use of jointed rods, the side of them has increased greatly; but, while the sale of the long family and has not thus increased, it has hed its own. Some city fishermen how them, but they are side of the altogether, many thousands of their days, and the king them altogether, many thousands of the day good has sold in the resulted of the day of the country and the more general that still go dishugable, many thousands of them are sold in the country and taking them altogether, many thousands of the day of the country and the more general many thousands of them are sold in the country and the side of the day of the d

Some Hanting and Pisting Granuls in Iron.

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GREAT BRITAIN'S NATIONAL DEST. CARDINAL MANNING.

HOW ROME VIEWS HIS BIOGRA-The Englishman Was Hated by the Bureau-

he Englishman visite in Purcell's Revela-crats, Who Rejoice in Purcell's Revela-tions—His Indiance ou Pope Leo and His Endeavor to Reorganis the Church, ROME, Feb. 25,-The unclad biography of Cardinal Manning, by a Mr. Purcell, is looked upon here as a wicked deed. It is the act of a traitor, of a madman, or of a lever of scandal, to drag his here out into the public place in his dressing gown under the pretext of being exact and full. I have no intention of analyzing the pamphleteer's work; your readers are acquainted with this masterpiece of indiscretion, in which all the private papers and sharp sayings of a man are exposed to the public.

What interests me is the Roman side of this literary adventure. The sensation which the biographer's revelations have made may be guessed. Cardinal Manning was not loved, he was feared. The Roman bureaucracy was afraid of his power, his straightforwardness, his modern democratic ideas. When he came among us the court trembled. He shared the lot of Cardinal Lavigerie, with whom he had traits in common. Whenever the unfolder of Africa appeared at the Propaganda all from the Cardinal Prefect to the lowest clerk disappeared, every one trying to keep out of his way. He accepted neither combinations nor temporizing. The moderating wisdom of the office exasperated him. Hubbling over with ideas, his head full of plans, he demanded either that a new policy should be undertaken or some tradition broken with, His wrath when he was resisted was terrible. One day he met an ecclesiastic who opposed him at the doors of his apartments in the Hotel de Russel, where surrounded by all his episcopal household be poured on him a violent and impassioned objurgation. "You have betrayed me," he cried out in a voice like that of a patriarch of the desert. "I turn you out!" At another time, having reason to complain of a Monsignor who had got away from him an altar shown at the Vatican exhibition of 1888, which he had intended for the cathedral of Carthage, he opened the door of the Pope's study, and pointing to the prelate who was on duty, shouted: "There, Holy Father, is a thief!" Cardinal Manning had the same lack of rev-

zons, fond of its case and its routine as are all zons, fond of its case and its routine as are all bureaucracles, felt for the illustrious Englishman a deep aversion in which mingled natred, contempt, and admiration. It was worth while to listen to these writers of minutes describing the democrat of London, the champion of episcopal liberty, the great protector of the Irish, the friend of the poor, the initiator of a new political theory. To them he was a demagogue, a contenner of tradition, a disturber, a Socialist, a revolutionist. The severe words, the cruel stories of Cardinal Manning, printed and spoiled by Mr. Purcell, will not change the views of our bureaucrats. But if the Sixtus V. of England was not listened to by the Congregations, he was the confidant of Pins IX, and of Leo XIII., who loved admired, and made use of Cardinal Lavigerie. Whenever Leo XIII, studied a question, before caming to a definite conclusion he constituding the firm of the Mr. It is a disturbed in the case of the firm bureaucracles, felt for the illustrious English-

erence and capacity for compromise. Great

men never love routine officials, just as courts

do not love great men. The world of officials,

ultra-scrupulous, orderly, attached to tradition

dry and hairsplitting, attached to formulas

and to statistics, this world without new hori-

moral powers are always regulated by the laws of history and by reasons higher than passing contingencies.

Therefore in the matter of Ireland Leo XIII. did not follow in everything the information and entreaties from the "mora" King" of the Irish. With what arrior he defended that holy and noble cause! How he lashed that holy and noble cause! How he lashed the utilitarian bureaucracy! With what breadth of views did he mark out for the Pope the main lines of the new excessation! policy! In his memorable report of 1883, a historical document of the first order, he said to Leo XIII. "Give up the pollcy of enterords and nunclos; ally yourself with the people; let the lishops alone be your representatives and the informers of the Holy See." That was the central idea of his life, the dominating impulse in his mind. Thanks to this loyal openness of mind and of heart, which Leo XIII, sought, for the Pope like all truly great men was eager to know the truth, Leo XIII, shaded, altered, modified the line of Rome's policy toward Ireland and likewise changed the tone of his entire Pontifical Government. It is treachery on Mr. Purcell's part to throw before the public the private conversations of the Cardinal. He will cause irritation, he will not explain anything. Before the fireplace, with their backs to the mantel, great men like to let them selves out. It is the digestion of the mind. When the man is witty and screastion he will forcet himself, he will let slip biting words, he will talk of men's screaism and of

some store, weating to be taken in, was also good to be between the middle and the annuli is not between the middle and the work of the state of the state

They are ne essary; to touch them is to raise a hand against the Holy See, whose valiant advance guard they are.

In spite of the rivalries which arise in the nath of men of action, Rome preserves the received lection of the cardinal's services. Like Leo XIII. he had "something of the future in his mind." A denne rat, he exer is ell a strong infinence on the Pope. The great master thoughts of the Encyclent Herom Nourous are barrowed from the Engish Archbishop and from Cardinal Globons. I shall always remember the intellectual delight of Leo XIII. when he showed a trusty friend Cardinal Manning's letter telling him of the innecession it had made, and of the remoments of the newspapers, and said: "Manning understands and helps me." The next day he sent the report to the Catholic fournests for them to extract ariches from it. It is this infinuate working together of Leo XIII. It is this infinuate working together of Leo XIII. It is the character. The greatness of the Pope will be the greatness of the Gardinal More free, committing only himself. Being in a land of the cardinal data has given the Panney its scalar character. The greatness of the Pope will be the greatness of the Gardinal More free, committing only himself. Being in a land one to all carrients of thought, Manning has give beyond Rome, which, we must never forget, is a moderating love. But in the social matter, flome has followed closs upon the demonstrate popplet, and this colorideut action will have far tending consecutives in the history of Ideas and facts. If Cardinal Manning leaf love is Roman, he would have guar-vielled often, and would have aways become reconciled in the presence of a great idea and a todde reform.

****** "NATURAL MAGIC."

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